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Noslanic language ***Noslanla***	
Type	A posteriori
Alignment	Nominative-accusative
Head direction	Head-initial
Tonal	No
Declensions	Yes
Conjugations	Yes
Genders	9
Nouns decline according to...	
Case	**Number**
Definiteness	**Gender**
Verbs conjugate according to...	
Voice	**Mood**
Person	**Number**
Tense	**Aspect**
Meta-information	
Progress	96%

Statistics	
Nouns	100%
Verbs	100%
Adjectives	100%
Syntax	100%
Words	176 of 1500

Creator	Lemon82orange

The **Noslanic language** /nɔs'lanɪk/ is a constructed language (conlang) created by user Lemon82orange.

Phonology

Consonants

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m			n		ɲ	ŋ[1]	
Plosive	p b			t d			k g	
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ		x	h
Affricate				ts	t dʒ			
Approximant						j	w	
Flap			ɾ					
Lateral app.			l					

[1] It is represented by ***n*** before consonants.

Standard Noslanic Alphabet representation	Simplified Noslanic Alphabet representation	IPA representation	Examples and notes	Noslanic examples
Bb	**Bb**	/b/	As in ***b**ook*.	***b**ör* bear
Cc	**Cc**	/ts/	As in German ***Z**eit*, Russian ***ц**арь* or Italian *gra**z**ia*.	***c**ifrë* number, figure
Čč	**CScs**	/t ʃ/	As in ***ch**op*.	***č**ern* black
Dd	**Dd**	/d/	As in ***d**ream*.	***d**estin* fate
Đð	**DDdd**	/ð/	As in ***th**at*.	***ð**jálogo* dialogue
Ff	**Ff**	/f/	As in ***f**un*.	***f**ara* lighthouse
Gg	**Gg**	/g/	As in ***g**irl*.	***g**ramátikas* grammar

Ǧǧ	**GGgg**	/dʒ/	As in ***ju**dg**e***.	***ǧ**ornal* newspaper
Hh	**Hh**	/h/	As in ***h**am*.	***h**ar* hair
Jj	**Jj**	/j/	As in ***y**es*.	***j**are* year
Kk	**Kk**	/k/	As in ***k**ilo*.	***k**öre* core, nucleus
Ll	**Ll**	/l/	As in ***l**et*.	***l**ox* lake
Mm	**Mm**	/m/	As in ***m**an*.	***m**atrë* mother
Nn	**Nn**	/n/	As in ***n**othing*.	***n**očë* night
Ňň	**NNnn**	/ɲ/	As in Spanish *mañana* or French *monta**gne***	***ň**oki* gnocchi
Pp	**Pp**	/p/	As in ***p**an*	***p**ota* potato
Rr	**Rr**	/ɾ/	As in Spanish *ver**d**e* or Italian *ma**r**e*.	***R**omynië* Romania
Ss	**Ss**	/s/	As in ***s**ame*.	***s**erca* heart
Šš	**SSss**	/ʃ/	As in ***sh**ake*.	***š**antese* singer
Tt	**Tt**	/t/	As in ***t**ake*.	***t**ako* taco
Þþ	**TTtt**	/θ/	As in ***th**ink*.	***þ**ust* thirst, thirsty
Vv	**Vv**	/v/	As in ***v**alley*.	***v**örke* to work
Ww	**Ww**	/w/	As in ***w**ill*.	***w**indü* window
Xx	**Xx**	/x/	As in Scots *lo**ch*** and Spanish *jugo*.	***x**el* ice

Zz	**Zz**	/z/	As in ***z**ebra*.	***z**naje* to know
Žž	**ZZzz**	/ʒ/	As in *vi**si**on*.	***ž**us* juice

Vowels

Standard Noslanic Alphabet representation	Simplified Noslanic Alphabet representation	IPA representation	Examples and notes	Noslanic examples
Aa, Áá, Ââ, Àà	**Aa (Áá, Ââ, Àà)**	/a/	As in *h**a**t*.	*Dojčl**a**nt* Germany
Ee, Éé, Êê, Èè	**Ee (Éé, Êê, Èè)**	/e/	As in *p**e**t*.	*špig**e**l* mirror
Ëë, Ee	**AEae (ÁÉáé)**	/ə/	As in *fut**u**re*.	***e**rax* spring
Ii, Íí, Îî, Ìì	**Ii (Íí, Îî, Ìì)**	/i/	As in *fr**ee***.	*č**i**te* to read
Oo, Óó	**Oo (Óó)**	/o/	As in *b**o**y*.	*televižo**r**i* television
Öö, Őő	**OEoe (ÓÉóé)**	/œ/	As in French *bl**eu*** and German ***Ö**sterreich*.	*grö**n*** green
Uu, Úú, Ûû, Ùù	**Uu (Úú, Ûû, Ùù)**	/u/	As in *sp**oo**n*.	***U**krajina* Ukraine
Üü, Űű	**UEue (ÚÉúé)**	/ʉ/	As in Norwegian *vind**u***.	*k**ü**le* to listen
Yy, Ýý, Ŷŷ, Ỳỳ	**Yy (Ýý, Ŷŷ, Ỳỳ)**	/ɨ/	As in Russian ***мы*** and Romanian *Rom**â**niă*.	*m**y**še* mouse

Grammar

The alphabet

The **Standard Noslanic Alphabet (STNA)** is based on the ISO basic Latin alphabet, but the Noslanic *alfabetë* is composed of 35 letters, 26 consonants and 9 vowels. Modified vowels have a diaeresis on the top, and modified consonants have carons. ***ð*** and ***þ*** come

from the Icelandic alphabet, they even represent the same phonemes. The letter ***Q*** is the only letter from the basic Latin alphabet that isn't included. All the phonemes are represented by one character, except /ŋ/.

Aa Bb Cc Čč Dd Đð Ee Ëë Ff Gg Ǧǧ Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Ňň Oo Öö Pp Rr Ss Šš Tt Þþ Uu Üü Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz Žž

The **Simplified Noslanic Alphabet (SINA)** is a version of the Noslanic alphabet which is composed only of ISO basic Latin alphabet characters. It may only be used when there is inability to write the characters of the standard version, such as in URLs or fonts that don't support them. Vowels with diacritics marking case and stress may be used if possible. If ***AEae***, ***OEoe*** and ***UEue*** should have an accute accent according to accentuation rules, there should be one over each vowel: ***ÁÉáé***, ***ÓÉóé***, ***ÚÉúé***.

- ***Ëë*** becomes ***AEae***, and it becomes the 2nd letter of the alphabet, placed after ***Aa***.
- ***Čč*** becomes ***CScs***.
- ***Đð*** becomes ***DDdd***.
- ***Ǧǧ*** becomes ***GGgg***.
- ***Ňň*** becomes ***NNnn***.
- ***Öö*** becomes ***OEoe***.
- ***Šš*** becomes ***SSss***.
- ***Þþ*** becomes ***TTtt***.
- ***Üü*** becomes ***UEue***.
- ***Žž*** becomes ***ZZzz***.

Aa AEae Bb Cc CScs Dd DDdd Ee Ff Gg GGgg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn NNnn Oo OEoe Pp Rr Ss SSss Tt TTtt Uu UEue Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz ZZzz

The S rule

It usually takes place when adding suffixes to words, when combining nouns to form other words and when forming plurals.

- When an S is added to an S, they become a Š. ***ss*** → ***š***
- When an S is added to a T, they become a C. ***ts*** → ***c***
- When an S is added to a C, they become a Č. ***cs*** → ***č***

Plurals

- The S rule takes place here. Example:
  - *sen**s*** → *sen**š*** (sense → senses)
  - *hem**t***→ *hem**c*** (shirt → shirts)
  - *sal**c*** → *sal**č*** (salt → salts)
- If the noun ends in any other letter, an ***s*** is added. Example: *neb**o*** → *n**é**b**os*** (sky → skies)

Stress and accentuation

Noslanic words follow accentuation rules. They are the same for all words, no exceptions.

- The stress is on the last syllable if it ends in a consonant. Example: *Azerbaj**ğ**an* (Azerbaijan)
- The stress is on the second-to-last syllable if it ends in a vowel. Example: ***pa**trë* (father)
- If the stress is somewhere else and the word doesn't follow the rules above, an acute accent is used to mark where the stress is. Example: *psi**kó**logas* (psychology), ***hún**dus* (dogs)

Vowels with diaeresis (Ëë, Öö, Üü) would have a double acute accent (Ee, Őő, Űű), not an accent over the diaeresis (Ëë, Ő ő, Űű).

If an accent should be placed on a vowel marking a case (Ââ, Êê, Îî, Ûû, Ŷŷ), a grave accent is used (Àà, Èè, Ìì, Ùù, Ỳỳ).

Word order

Noslanic is a **SOV language**. This means the basic word order is ***subject + object + verb***. Example:

- *Marja* ***lívrâs** čitre.*
- *Marja reads **books**.*

If the sentence is translated literally, it would be *Maria books reads.*

Possessives

Possessives are:

- ***Mož** - My*
- ***Tož** - Your (singular)*
- ***Sož** - His/Her*
- ***Nož** - Our*
- ***Tojž** - Your (plural)*
- ***Sojž** - Their*
- ***Vož** - Your (singular, informal)*
- ***Vojž** - Your (plural, formal)*
- ***Þuž**- Its*
- ***Þujž**- Their (non-human living things, objects, concepts)*

A letter is added depending on the last vowel the possessed noun has. Example:

- *L**e** mož**e** lj**e**d. (My song)*
- *L**y** sojž**y** pe**ý**. (Their country)*
- *L**a** nojž**a** ozj**a**n. (Our ocean)*

Adjectives

Positive

They work the same as possessives. Examples:

- *Smačn**ö** br**ö**ð. (Tasty bread)*
- *Grand**ë** galaksj**ë**. (Big galaxy)*
- *Löd**i** k**i**n. (Ugly child)*
- *Blödğ**a** Marj**a** (Bloody Mary)*

Negative

It indicates that a word doesn't have a quality. The suffix *-nje* is added to the adjective root. If the adjective ends in ***n***, it is replaced by an ***ň*** (see example at the first sentence below).

- *Grö**ňje** xerb. (Non-green grass)*
- *Ewropaj**nje** grédar. (Non-European citizen)*
- *Original**nje** tjel. (Unoriginal story)* - The story is not "unoriginal", but "not original", the words for English adjectives like "unoriginal" do not exist in Noslanic.

Comparative

Superiority

The suffix *-me* is added to the adjective root. If the adjective root ends in *-m*, it is replaced by a *-b* (see example at the fourth sentence below).

- *Moža vejetal mol**me** vat la toža sic.* (My vegetable is smaller than yours)
- *Sujža dam bon**me** sic.* (Their house is better)
- *Lës granpatrës vež**me**-tu syc.* (The grandfathers are older than you)
- *Las lajňas unifor**be** vat las sož*as *syc.* (The lines are more uniform than yours)

Equality

The suffix *-sa* is added to the adjective root. If the adjective root ends in *-s*, *-t* or *-c*, the *S rule* occurs.

- *Las fraws baj**ča**-tu syc.* (The women are as equal as you)
- *On baryka žívnoj**sa**-sa sic.* (A wall is as alive as her)
- *Das padušas komfortnoj**sa** vat las sožas syc.* (Those pads are more comfortable than his)

Inferiority

The suffix *-fe* are added to the adjective root. If the adjective root ends in *-f*, it is replaced with a *-v*.

- *Je intelektal**fe**-suj sim.* (I am less inteligent than them)
- *Saža műsik bornoj**fe** sic.* (Her music is less boring)
- *Tožas vestáđas gran**fe** vat las sájžas syc.* (Your clothes are less big than theirs)

Superlative

Positive

The suffix *-mü* is added to the adjective root.

- *Tu alt**mü** ses.* (You are the tallest)
- *Suj žentn**mü** personës lu bóteju syc.* (They are the most gentle people in the world)
- *Nuj bon**mü** sym.* (We are the best)

Negative

The suffix *-fü* is added to the adjective root.

- *Suomla lajx**fü** lan sic.* (Finnish is the least easy language)
- *Noj dum**fü** sym.* (We are the least foolish people)
- *Ðis spagetis fawrn**fü** recet sic.* (These spaghettis are the least hot recipe)

Personal pronouns

Pronoun	Translation	Person	Number	Gender	Usage
Je	*I*	1st	Singular	Neutral	Both
Noj	*We*	1nd	Plural	Masculine	Both
Naj	*We*	1nd	Plural	Feminine	Both
Nuj	*We*	1nd	Plural	Neutral	Both
Tu	*You*	2nd	Singular	Neutral	Informal
Toj	*You, y'all*	2nd	Plural	Masculine	Informal
Taj	*You, y'all*	2nd	Plural	Feminine	Informal
Tuj	*You, y'all*	2nd	Plural	Neutral	Informal
Vu	*You*	2nd	Singular	Neutral	Formal
Voj	*You*	2nd	Singular	Masculine	Formal
Vaj	*You*	2nd	Singular	Feminine	Formal
So	He	3rd	Singular	Masculine	Both
Sa	*She*	3rd	Singular	Feminine	Both
Su	*They*	3rd	Singular	Neutral	Both
Þu[1]	*It*	3rd	Singular	Neutral	Both
Soj	*They*	3rd	Plural	Masculine	Both
Saj	*They*	3rd	Plural	Feminine	Both

Suj	*They*	3rd	Plural	Neutral	Both
Þuj[1]	*They*	3rd	Plural	Neutral	Both

[1] Used for objects, concepts and non-human living things (animals, insects, bacteria...).

Verbs

Conjugation

- All verbs in infinitive end in ***er***.
- In order to conjugate a verb in the present tense, a suffix is added, replacing the infinitive suffix.
- For the other tenses, a modal verb is used.
- There are no irregular verbs.
- In the participle, if the verb root ends in ***t***, it is replaced with ***þ*** (see example at *Passive voice* table below).

Tense	Formula	Example
Present	*Verb root + r◌*	*jest**er*** (to eat) → *Je jest**rem*** (I eat)
Past	*Dyt + infinitive*	*fluger* (to fly) → *Tu **dyt** fluger* (You flied)
Future	*Völ + infinitive*	*limpjer* (to clean)→ *Suj **völ** limpjer* (They will clean)
Conditional	*Wüd + infinitive*	*tröjmer* (to dream) → *So **wüd** tröjmer* (He would dream)
Participle	*-t*	*finiš**er*** (to finish) → *Finiš**t*** (Finished)

Person	Suffix added	Example
1st singular (je)	*-em*	*mürer* (to die) → *Je mürjem* (I eat)
1st plural (noj, naj, nuj)	*-ym*	*pintrer* (to paint) → *Naj pintrym* (We paint)
2nd p. sg. (tu, vu)	*-es*	*kondujer* (to drive)→ *Tu kondujes* (You drive)
2nd p. pl. (toj, taj, tuj, voj, vaj, vuj)	*-ys*	*ljuber* (to love) → *Voj ljubys* (You love)
3rd p. sg. (so, sa, su, þu)	*-ic*	*pacjer* (to walk) → *Þu pacjic* (It walks)
3rd p. pl. (soj, saj, suj, þuj)	*-yc*	*špyljer* (to play) → *Suj špyljyc* (They play)

Passive voice

Formula	Example
Object + subject + verb ser + hyphen + verb participle	*Lo skorpjó ân frâw* ***dyt byter*** (The scorpion bit a woman) → *Ân frâw lo skorpjó* ***dyt-ser-byþ*** (A woman was bitten by the scorpion)

Modality

Modal verb	Translation	Usage	Example
Puder	*Can, may*	Ability, permission	*Je pudim fluger* (I can fly)
Deter	*Should*	Advice	*Tu sajê detes spraxer* (You should speak to her)
Muster	*Must*	Obligation	*Suj þujâ mustyc laver* (They must clean it)
Šuler	*Shall*	Propositions	*Nuj lâ windâ šulym tankjer?* (Shall we close the window?)
Seler	*Use to, usually*	Customs, routines	*Je voda selim tranker* (I usually drink water)

Grammatical cases

Noslanic has 6 cases. However, declensions are not very complicated and work the same in all nouns.

Nominative

It marks the subject. It is also used if the word is placed in a sentence without verb and object. Words in nominative are not declined. Examples:

- ***La cajša***
- ***The box***
- ***On garderob*** *mítğosa kriptric.*
- ***A wardrobe*** *hides sockets.*

Accusative

It marks the direct object. To decline a word in accusative, an ***â*** should be added. If the word ends with a consonant, the last vowel is replaced with it. Examples:

- *Moža graňa hemč**â** tešic.*
- *My grandma knits* ***shirts****.*
- *Du mišku **â**n idi**â** habic.*
- *This cat has* ***an idea****.*

Dative

It marks the indirect object. To decline a word in dative, an ***ê*** should be added. If the word ends with a consonant, the last vowel is replaced with it. Examples:

- *Des polizéses þ**ê** manê an armaja kofic.*
- *These policemen buy **that man** a gun.*
- *Jon an bronca M**a**rj**ê** gabric.*
- *Jon gives **Marja** a present.*

Locative

It states where something or someone is, and where it comes from. It would correspond to prepositions *in*, *on*, *at*, *from* and *by*. To decline a word in locative, an ***û*** should be added. If the word ends with a consonant, the last vowel is replaced with it. Examples:

- *Toži kind sk**û**l sic.*
- *Your child is **at school**.*
- *Les ánreðs l**û** st**û**l syc.*
- *The soups are **on the table**.*
- *Të tekstë Arabil**û** sem.*
- *This text is **in Arabic**.*

Instrumental

It indicates that a noun is the instrument or means by or with which the subject achieves or accomplishes an action. To decline a word in locative, an ***ŷ*** should be added. If the word ends with a consonant, the last vowel is replaced with it. Examples:

- *Je lë livrë **ŷ**n p**ŷ**n srajbem.*
- *I write the book **with a pencil**.*
- *Ana l**ŷ**s lent**ŷ** vidjem.*
- *Anna sees **with glasses**.*

Genitive

It indicates that a noun is the possessor of other. To decline a word in genitive, an ***î***should be added. If the word ends with a consonant, the last vowel is replaced with it. Examples:

- *L'apyl l**î** lör**î**r.*
- ***The teacher's** apple.*
- *Le gred l**î**s b**î**rds.*
- ***The birds'** city.*

Vocabulary

Noslanic vocabulary is mainly composed of Romance, Germanic and Slavic words. It also includes some Celtic, Greek, Japanese and Turkic vocabulary.

Translations

The first five verses of the Bible (Les ðíanojes verš lî Biblî)

1 In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. 2 Now the earth was formless and empty, darkness was over the surface of the deep, and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters. 3 And God said, “Let there be light,” and there was light. 4 God saw that the light was good, and he separated the light from the darkness. 5 God called the light “day,” and the darkness he called “night.” And there was evening, and there was morning — the first day.

1 Comencaðû, Dews lâs nébâs ër lâ terâ dyt creater. 2 Aga, la tera formnojnje ër vojdnoja dyt ser, l'obskuritá lû superficjû lî dipþû sic, ër l'esprit Dewsî üb lûs vódûs dyt fluger. 3 Ër Dews dyt saxer, "Svet sic", ër svet dyt ser. 4 Dews vat le svet bone dyt ser dyt vidjer, ër Soj lâ svât l'obskuritù dyt separer. 5 Dews lê svêt "ðagtem" dyt njemer, ër Soj l'obskuritè "noč" dyt njemer. Ër noč ër jutrë syc — la primoja ðag.

The first paragraph of *The Little Prince* by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

Once when I was six years old I saw a magnificent picture in a book, called True Stories from Nature, about the primeval forest. It was a picture of a boa constrictor in the act of swallowing an animal. Here is a copy of the drawing.

En vec, van je eksâ jarsâ dyt haber, j'an magnifiknâj fotografaðâ lívrû dyt vidjer, Verdadojes Tjels Lî Naturî njemt, üb le primejê forêjs. An fotografaða ð'an constríktor boa aktû ð'an animal tragjer sic. Vot sic, an kopjaða lî dibujšaðî.

Lexicons

Greetings

- ***haj*** - hello, hi
- ***bona ðag*** - good day
- ***bonë jutrë*** - good morning
- ***bonë tardë*** - good afternoon
- ***bono noč*** - good evening
- ***bona šlapaða***- good night (*lit.* good sleeping)
- ***adjó -*** goodbye, bye
- ***Vak ses-tu?*** - How are you?
- ***Je bon sem*** - I'm fine
- ***Vak tože njem sic?*** - What's your name? (*lit.* How is your name?)
- ***Je ta ljubem*** - I love you
- ***Je sem...*** - I am...
- ***Vak vež sem-tu?*** - How old are you?
- ***Je habre ... jars vež*** - I'm ... years old (*lit.* I have ... years old)
- ***Tu komes os...?*** - Where are you from? (*lit.* You come from...?)
- ***bonkomt*** - Welcome

Colours

- ***kolorë*** - colour
- ***klar*** - bright

- ***šad*** - dark
- ***rot*** - red
- ***oranž*** - orange
- ***amarel*** - yellow
- ***grön*** - green
- ***turkwasë*** - turquoise, teal
- ***blöv*** - blue
- ***índigo*** - indigo
- ***purprë*** - purple
- ***lílak*** - lilac
- ***pink*** - pink
- ***bjelë*** - white
- ***černë*** - black
- ***graj*** - grey

Fruits

- ***früt*** - fruit
- ***apyl*** - apple
- ***tomat*** - tomato
- ***banana*** - banana
- ***jordböra*** - strawberry
- ***naranxë*** - orange
- ***limó*** - lemon
- ***limë*** - lime
- ***sandia*** - watermelon
- ***meló*** - melon
- ***perë*** - pear
- ***momo*** - peach
- ***blövfrütkü*** **-** blueberry
- ***rotfrütkü*** - raspberry
- ***černfrütkü*** - blackberry
- ***grosijer*** - currant
- ***þerecë*** - cherry
- ***plumë*** - plum

European countries

- ***Únite-Königover*** - United Kingdom
- ***Íngland*** - England
- ***Këmry*** - Wales
- ***Skotlynd*** - Scotland
- ***Ejre-Nîrðs*** - Northern Ireland (*lit.* Ireland of the norths)
- ***Ejre*** - Ireland
- ***Frans*** - France
- ***Espaňa*** - Spain
- ***Portugal*** - Portugal

- ***Dojčlant*** - Germany
- ***Nederland*** - Netherlands
- ***België*** - Belgium
- ***Italja*** - Italy
- ***Elaða*** - Greece
- ***Suomi*** - Finland
- ***Sverje*** - Sweden
- ***Norgë*** - Norway
- ***Danmark*** - Denmark
- ***Rësia***- Russian
- ***Polska*** - Poland
- ***Českja-Repúblika*** - Czech Republic
- ***Majarorsag*** - Hungary
- ***Latvija*** - Latvia
- ***Lietuva*** - Lithuania
- ***Esti*** - Estonia
- ***Romynjë*** - Romania
- ***Bëlgária*** - Bulgaria
- ***Hërvacka*** - Croatia
- ***Bosna-ër-Hercegóvina*** - Bosnia & Herzegovina
- ***Serbia*** - Serbia
- ***Škipërí*** - Albania

Time

- ***tempa*** - time
- ***sekonda*** - second
- ***minuta*** - minute
- ***hor***- hour
- ***ðag***- day
- ***menzë*** - month
- ***jar*** - year
- ***pentjaraða*** - five-year period, lustrum
- ***tenjaraða*** - decade
- ***sikla*** - century
- ***milenja*** - millenium
- ***époka*** - era, time, age, period
- ***pretérita*** - past
- ***prezentë*** - present
- ***futura*** - future
- ***reložjo*** - clock
- ***hentreložjo*** - watch
- ***amanesaða*** - dawn, daybreak
- ***jutrë*** - morning
- ***mitðag***- midday, noon
- ***tardë*** - afternoon

- ***krepúskula*** - twilight, crepuscule, dusk
- ***noč*** - night
- ***mitnoč*** - midnight
- ***hiber*** - winter
- ***erax*** - spring
- ***eté*** - summer
- ***oþoňa*** - autumn, fall
- ***műnðag*** - Monday
- ***tűrðag*** - Tuesday
- ***ódðag*** - Wednesday
- ***þórðag*** - Thursday
- ***frígðag*** - Friday
- ***sáturðag*** - Saturday
- ***sónðag*** - Sunday
- ***janer*** - January
- ***febrer*** - February
- ***marce*** - March
- ***april*** - April
- ***maj*** - May
- ***junë*** - June
- ***julje*** - July
- ***ogosta*** - August
- ***septembrë*** - September
- ***oktobrë*** - October
- ***novembrë*** - November
- ***dezembrë*** - December

Numbers

- ***prim*** - one
- ***ðjan*** - two
- ***trjon*** - three
- ***tetrjon*** - four
- ***pentjon*** - five
- ***eksjon*** - six
- ***septjon*** - seven
- ***oktjon*** - eight
- ***nonjon*** - nine
- ***ten*** - ten
- ***onc*** - eleven
- ***düc*** - twelve
- ***tentrjon*** - thirteen
- ***vant*** - twenty
- ***vantprim*** - twenty-one
- ***vanþrjon*** - twenty-three
- ***trant*** - thirty

- ***karant*** - fourty
- ***cinkant*** - fifty
- ***siksant*** - sixty
- ***sisant*** - seventy
- ***oktant*** - eighty
- ***nuvant*** - ninety
- ***centa*** - one hundred, a hundred
- ***centatentrjon*** - one-hundred-thirteen
- ***tencenta*** - ten hundred
- ***centacenta*** - one hundred hundred (100,000)
- ***primiljon*** - one million, a million
- ***ðjanmiljon*** - two million
- ***biljon*** - billion
- ***triljon*** - trillion
- ***gúgol*** - a googol ($10^{1^{\circ\circ}}$)